

STRIZHEVSKIY, I.I., kand.khim.nauk

Some safety measures for the gas-flame working of metals. Svar.  
proizv. no.9:42-45 S '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtogennoy  
pererabotki.  
(Gas welding and cutting--Safety measures)

STRIZHEVSKIY, I.I., kand.khimicheskikh nauk

Poisoning during the flame machining of metals. Svar. proizv. no.5:  
40-43 My '61. (MIRA 14:4)  
(Gas welding and cutting...Hygienic aspects)

STRIZHEVSKIY, I.I.

Purification of waste waters obtained in the manufacture of acetylene from calcium carbide. Zhur.VKHO 6 no.5:591-592 '61.

(MIRA 14:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtogennoy obrabotki metallov.

(Acetylene) (Sewage--Purification)

STRIZHEVSKIY, I.I., kand.khim.nauk; TESMENITSKIY, D.I., inzh.

Dry ceramic metal protective seals for natural gas. Svar.  
proizv. no.9:36-38 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti (for  
Strizhevskiy). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy  
institut avtogennoy obrabotki metallov (for Tesmenitskiy).  
(Ceramic me'als)  
(Filters and filtration)

GUZOV, Samson Getsovich; STRIZHEVSKIY, Iosif Isaakovich; CHERNYAK,  
V.S., inzh., retsenzent; GLIZNENKO, D.L., kand. tekhn. nauk,  
red.; POCHTAREVA, A.V., red. Izd-va; SMIRNOVA, G.V., tekhn. red.

[Safety measures in the gas welding and cutting of metals] Tekhnika  
bezopasnosti pri gazoplamennoi obrabotke metallov. Izd.2., perer. i  
dop. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 287 p. (MIRA 15:6)  
(Gas welding and cutting—Safety measures)

STRIZHEVSKIY, I.I., kand.khim.nauk; Prinimala uchastiye Zaytseva, V.P., inzh.

Increasing the gas adsorption of acetylene cylinders. Svar.  
proizv. no.2:25-28 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(Carbon, Activated)  
(Absorption)  
(Acetylene—Storage)

STRIZHEVSKIY, I.I., kand.khimicheskikh nauk; KAL'MANOVICH, S.P., inzh.

Properties and thickening methods of carbide pulp. Trudy  
VNIIAvtogen no.8:153-169 '62. (MIRA 15:6)  
(Calcium carbide)

STRIZHEVSKIY, I.I., kand.khimicheskikh nauk

Acetone content in acetylene sampled from the cylinder. Trudy  
VNIIAvtogen no.8:170-177 '62. (MIRA 15:6)  
(Acetylene) (Acetone)

STRIZHEVSKIY, I.I., kand.khimicheskikh nauk; KAL'MANOVICH, S.P., inzh.

Dry fire barriers. Trudy VNIIAvtogen no.8:181-187 '62.

(MIRA 15:6)

(Acetylene—Pipelines) (Fires and fire prevention)

STRIZHEVSKIY, I.I., kand.khimicheskikh nauk

Determining the content of phosphides in calcium carbide. Trudy  
VNIIAvtogen no.8:188-190 '62. (MIRA 15:6)  
(Calcium carbide) (Phosphide)

STRIZHEVSKIY, I.I., kand.khimicheskikh nauk

Explosion-proofing in work with acetylene at high pressure.  
Zhur. VKHO 7 no.6:632-640 '62. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Acetylene)  
(Chemicals—Safety measures)

43474

S/076/62/036/012/014/014  
B101/B180

AUTHORS:

Rozlovskiy, A. I., Strizhevskiy, I. I., and Zakaznov, V. F.  
(Moscow)

TITLE:

Safe high-pressure mixer for highly explosive gas mixtures

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 36, no. 12, 1962, 2809 - 2910

TEXT: A high-pressure gas mixer (Fig.) consisting of a thick-walled 3-liter steel vessel calculated for a static pressure of 800 atm with a safety coefficient of 2, is suggested for experiments with highly explosive gas mixtures up to a pressure of 70 - 80 atm. All parts are made of metal, to avoid spontaneous ignition due to electrostatic charges. To avoid formation of acetylenides, no copper or bronze is used. Three models have been found suitable for the examination of gas combustion processes. It is recommended for laboratories. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti (State Institute of the Nitrogen Industry)

Card 1/2

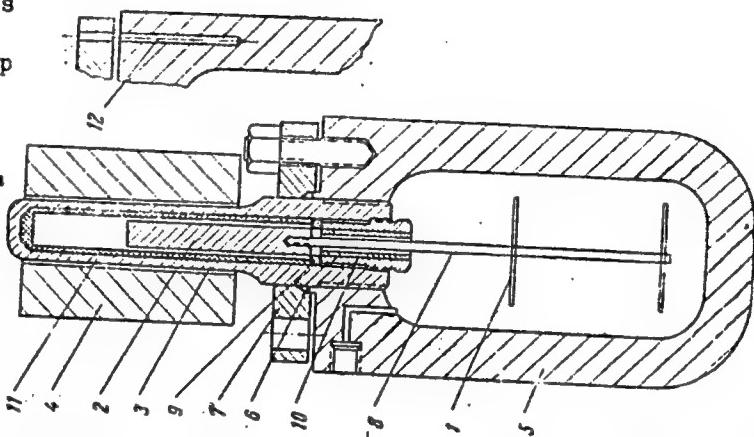
Safe high-pressure mixer . . .

S/076/62/036/012/014/014  
B101/B180

SUBMITTED: April 2, 1962

Fig. Mixing vessel.

Legend: (1) Stirrer arms made of aluminum foil; (2) stirrer core; (3) top of the vessel, made of nonmagnetic 1x18x9T (1Kh18N9T) steel; (4) solenoid for driving (2); (5) steel vessel; (6) aluminum packing; (7) flange; (8) Duraluminum shaft of stirrer; (9) bushing; (10) Duraluminum bushing of stirrer; (11) lead liner; (12) thermocouple.



Card 2/2

KHEYFETS, V.L.; STRIZHEVSKIY, I.I.

Container method for the hermetically sealed transportation of  
calcium carbide. Khim.prom. no.1:71-72 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:3)  
(Calcium carbide--Transportation)

STRIZHEVSKIY, I.I., kand. khimicheskikh nauk; TESMENITSKIY, D.I., inzh.

Flame extinction in dry ceramic-metal seals. Trudy VNIIAvtogen  
(MIRA 16:12)  
no.9:111-123 '63.

KAL'MANOVICH, S.P., inzh.; STRIZHEVSKIY, I.I., kand. khim. nauk;  
Prinimala uchastiye: ZAYTSEVA, V.P., inzh.

Acetylene purification by liquid nitric acid. Trudy VNIIAVtogen  
no.9:124-135 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

ZAKAZNOV, V.F. (Moskva); ROZLOVSKIY, A.I. (Moskva); STRIZHEVSKIY,  
I.I. (Moskva)

Limits for the extinction of deflagration flame by means of  
granulated and porous materials. Inzh. zhur. 3 no.2:280-287  
'63. (MIRA 16:6)  
(Fire extinction)

STRIZHEVSKIY, I.I.; ZAKAZNOV, V.F.

Losses of acetylene with carbide silt in carbide to water  
acetylene generators. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.9:2093-  
2095 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

STRIZHEVSKIY, I.I.

Chromatographic distribution of mixtures in acetylene  
bottles. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.10:2326-2328 O '63.  
(MIRA 17:1)

LEYTES, I.I., inzh.; STRIZHEVSKIY, I.I., kand.khim.nauk

Dependence of the gas absorption of cylinders on the content of  
impurities in acetylene. Svar.preizv. no.4:14-15 Ap '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti.

L 18379-65 Pa-4 AFETR/APGC(g)/AEDC(b)/AFTC(p)/AEDC(a)  
ACCESSION NR: AP500,107 S/0063/64,009/003/0259/0270

AUTHOR: Strizhevskiy, I. I. (Candidate of chemical sciences); Zakaznov, V. F. *B*

TITLE: Industrial fire prevention devices

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye khimicheskoye obshchestvo. Zhurnal, v. 9, no. 3, 1964, 259-270

TOPIC TAGS: gas, combustion, combustion kinetics, combustion control equipment

Abstract: Explosion safety of technical processes can in many cases be provided by various types of fire prevention devices to localize explosive combustion of gaseous systems under industrial conditions. They are placed in pipelines carrying mixtures of flammable gases or vapors and air, in ventilation ducts, etc. Some fire prevention devices are simply grids with small openings through which combustible gases can pass but not flame. Wire screens, perforated sheets, corrugated strips, metal-ceramic filters, vessels containing packing of gravel or quartz sand, and towers with Raschig rings are used. The damping action of fire prevention devices and water gates is based on various principles. The action of dry fire prevention devices is based on the phenomena of flame extinction in sufficiently narrow channels. When a combustible mixture is ignited in a long pipeline expanding combustion products, create a stream consisting of compression

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L 18379-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003107

waves and a flame front propagating slowly with respect to the gas. The flame front and the gas move rapidly in relation to the pipe walls at a rate exceeding the normal velocity of flame by 10-20 times. Further development of the process involved increasing turbulence of the gas flow in front of the flame. A detonation has a directed destructive shock. When the shockwave reaches a flat immovable obstacle, perpendicular to the wave propagation direction, a wave is reflected from the obstacle. The selection of an effective fire prevention device depends both on its capacity to extinguish flame, and on its resistance to the gas flow. Water fire prevention gates are devices to protect acetylene generators and pipelines of flammable gases against entry of an explosive wave or flame when operations with gas-flame treatment of metals are under way. Orig. art. has 12 figures, 2 graphs, and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE, GC

NO REF SOV: 023

OTHER: 040

JPRS

Card 2/2

SCHEIN, H. A., et al., in David, L. L.

Study of the explosive decomposition of acetylene and acetylene-nitrogen mixtures using a constant volume spherical bomb. Gaz. phys. 9 no. 12 p. 164. (MIF 19 1)

SHELECHNIK, M. V., inhet GRIZHINSKIY, I. I., kand. khim. nauk

Investigating the hydrolysis process of calcium carbide by the  
"water displacement" system. Truly VNIITrogen no.1C-132-243  
(MIRA 17:10)  
1964.

STRIZHEVSKIY, I.I., kand. khim. nauk

Chromatographic distribution of impurities in an acetylene cylinder.  
Trudy VNIIAvtogen no.10:144-147 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1  
MOSCOW, USSR, Kremlyovskaya, KILIMANJARO, 1970.

Automatic filling with acetone of acetylene cylinders. "Troy"  
VNIIOvtogen no.11-131-139 '64. (MIRA 18-3)

L 35429-65 EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EPA(s)-2/EMG(v) / EMP(1)/EWA(c)/ENT(1)/ENT(m)/EWA(1)  
Pc. /Pe-5/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-10/Pu-4 RPL BY/M

ACCESSION NR: AP5006843

S/0063/65/010/001/0104/0104

65

AUTHOR: Glikin, M. A.; Kogarko, S. N.; Strizhevskiy, I. I.

TITLE: Effect of the heat conduction of diluent on the phlegmatization of the explosive disintegration of acetylene

SOURCE: Vsesoyunoye khimicheskoye obshchestvo. Zhurnal, v. 10, no.1, 1965, 104

TOPIC TAGS: gaseous diluent, phlegmatization, acetylene, hydrogen, nitrogen, explosive disintegration, specific heat, heat conduction, argon, helium

ABSTRACT: It has been experimentally established that the phlegmatizing effect of gaseous diluents of acetylene increases with increasing specific heat of the diluent. But hydrogen, although it has virtually the same specific heat as nitrogen (6.89 cal/mol vs. 7.03 cal/mol), exerts a much smaller phlegmatizing effect on acetylene. The heat conduction of hydrogen differs considerably from that of nitrogen (40.0 vs. 5.68 (in terms of  $10^{-5}$  kcal/cm-sec-deg)). It appears that hydrogen participates in the reactions occurring in the flame zone of the explosive disintegration of acetylene. For this reason, the effect of the heat conduction of the gas on the process of phlegmatization cannot be assessed. To resolve this question, experiments with the phlegmatization of explosive disintegration of acetylene

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ACCESSION NR: AP5006843

by means of argon and helium were performed. The use of these inert gases completely precludes the chemical effect of the phlegmatizing agent on the decomposition reaction of acetylene. Several series of experiments were performed by exploding the mixture of acetylene with argon or with helium inside a spherical shell of 120 mm diameter. It was established that argon and helium, which have the same specific heat but different heat conduction, exert the same phlegmatizing effect on acetylene. The experimental results are presented in Fig. 1 of the enclosure. They indicate that the heat conduction of the phlegmatizing gas has no effect on the limits of detonability of mixtures of acetylene and a diluent.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza (State Institute of Nitrogen Industry and Products of Organic Synthesis)

SUBMITTED: 11May64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: GC

NO REF Sov: 002

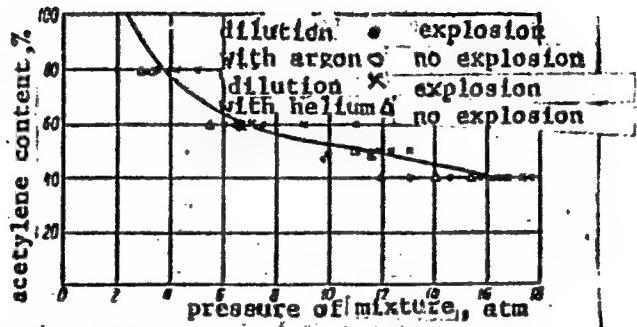
OTHER: 001

Card 2/3

L 35429-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5006843

ENCLOSURE: 01



Detonability limits of mixture of acetylene and argon or helium as a function of pressure

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L 35439-65 EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWA(c)/EWT(m) Pe-h/Pr-l<sub>1</sub> RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5006845

S/0063/65/010/001/0108/0108

AUTHOR: Strizhevskiy, I. I.; Kordysh, Ye. I.; Voronova, L. Ya; Mokhova, V. S.;<sup>26</sup>  
Shlyakhover, I. V.; Sobodyr, S. G.; Estrin, S. M.<sup>25</sup>

TITLE: Filling of cylinders with acetylene made by pyrolysis

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye khimicheskoye obshchestvo. Zhurnal, v. 10, no. 1, 1965, 108

TOPIC TAGS: acetylene pyrolysis, carbide based acetylene, propadiene, methyl acetylene, diacetylene, divinyl, chromatographic column, acetylene cylinder, organic solvent

ABSTRACT: Unlike acetylene made from carbide, acetylene made by pyrolysis contains the following impurities: methyl acetylene, propadiene, divinyl, diacetylene, etc. The authors experimented with filling 40-liter cylinders with acetylene made by pyrolysis in order to determine the nature of the distribution of these impurities during the emptying of the cylinders. The acetylene used had the following composition in %: C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub> 98-99.2; CO<sub>2</sub> 0.1-0.2; O<sub>2</sub> 0.05-0.1; propadiene 0.2-0.3; methyl acetylene 0.2-0.3; divinyl 0.01-0.03; vinyl acetylene 0.03-0.05; diacetylene 0.03-0.05. Prior to the experiments this acetylene was

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ACCESSION NR: AP5006845

subjected to a chromatographic analysis and to a ionization-flame detector test. In the course of experiments with discharging of acetylene from the cylinder at the rate of 0.5-0.6m<sup>3</sup>/hr in the presence of an ambient air temperature of 23°C it was found that, as the pressure decreased, the content of impurities in the acetylene emerging from the cylinder increased. With increasing temperature the amount of the residual impurities in the cylinder decreases markedly. Polymerization of the diacetylene in organic solvents is extremely slow, and the resulting polymers are non-explosive. The acetylene cylinder filled with the porous mass is a distinctive chromatographic column. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza (State Institute of Nitrogen Industry and Products of Organic Synthesis)

SUBMITTED: 20May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OCCC

NO REF Sov: 004

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 41574-65 EPA/EPA(a)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/EWA(c) Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/  
Pt-7 WW/JW/RM  
ACCESSION NR: AP5010551 UR/0064/65/000/004/0045/0049

AUTHOR: Zakaznov, V. F.; Strizhevskiy, I. I.

TITLE: Extinction of decomposition flames of acetylene or acetylene-nitrogen mixtures in narrow channels

SOURCE: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 4, 1965, 45-49

TOPIC TAGS: acetylene, storage, safety, explosion, supersonic combustion, decomposition flame, safety hazard, combustion, propulsion

ABSTRACT: To determine the conditions under which the explosive decomposition of high-pressure acetylene can be attenuated, tests were made in vertical steel cylinders (35—61 mm in diameter and 400—1500 mm high). Layers of steel rods, steel balls, glass balls, or granules of refractory material or metalloceramic filters were mounted at a height about 9/10 that of the total cylinder. Acetylene contained in the lower part of the cylinder was electrically ignited, and the penetration of the decomposition flame from the lower into the upper part of the cylinder was studied as a function of the height of the layer, the diameter of the channels in the layer (6—0.2 mm), the acetylene pressure, and the composition of the acetylene-nitrogen mixtures tested. It was found that regardless of the material used and the channel diameter, the critical Peclet number remained in the range from 75 to 95 when the

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B

L 41574-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010551

burning velocities were varied by a factor of 6, the channel diameter by a factor of 13, and the pressure by a factor of 13. An increase in the height of the layer from 10 to 60 mm increased the critical flame extinction pressure by a factor of 1.5--2. A further increase in the height of the layer increased the critical pressure only insignificantly. An insert 90 mm high containing refractory material particles (0.5--1 mm in diameter) was developed for localizing the explosive decomposition of high-pressure acetylene. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

[PV]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 60

SUB CODE: FP

NO REF SOV: 010

OTHER: 008

ATD PRESS: 3233

*me  
Card 2/2*

L 55016-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/T/EWA(c) PC-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 RPL BW/NW/  
ACCESSION NR: AP5010550 JW/WE/RM

UR/0064/65/000/004/0039/0044  
662.769:614.838

44

AUTHORS: Brandt, B. B.; Rozlovskiy, A. I.; Strizhevskiy, I. I.; Zhaylov, V. S. B

TITLE: Explosion hazard of mixtures of oxides of nitrogen with fuel gases and vapors

SOURCE: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 4, 1965, 39-44

TOPIC TAGS: explosion, nitrogen oxide, fuel, ignition limit, flame propagation

ABSTRACT: The influence of pressure on the concentration limits of ignition for mixtures of oxides of nitrogen with fuel gases and vapors was determined. The present paper is an extension of the work reported previously by B. B. Brandt, L. A. Matov, A. I. Rozlovskiy, and V. S. Khaylov (Khim. prom. No. 5, 412, 1960) and B. B. Brandt, A. I. Rozlovskiy, and V. S. Khaylov (Khim. prom. No. 4, 204, 1961). Three series of experiments were carried out. In the first series, concentration ignition limits for mixtures of nitric and nitrous oxide with cyclohexane at a constant pressure of 8 atm were determined. In the second, the dependence of the critical concentration of nitrogen on the fuel-gas pressure at the lower ignition limit for the mixture of n-butane, nitric and nitrous oxides

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L 55016-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010550

and nitrogen was determined. In the third, the pressure dependence of the upper ignition limit for the mixtures of methane, nitric and nitrous oxides and nitrogen was determined. The experimental procedure was that of V. S. Medvedeva, A. I. Rozlovskiy, and I. S. Royzen (Khim. prom. No. 4, 330, 1960). The self-ignition temperature of  $\text{NO} + \text{NO}_2$  and  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12} + \text{N}_2$  was found to be 780-800°C. In the presence of air the self-ignition temperature was found to be 500°C. Flame propagation velocities for the first and second series of experiments were determined. The data of the second series could be represented as

$$U_n \sim e^{-A/T_b}$$

where  $U_n$  is the flame propagation velocity and  $T_b$  the thermodynamic flame temperature. The constant  $A = 350$  kcal/mole. The conditions for flame extinction for the system  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10} + \text{NO} + \text{N}_2\text{O} + \text{N}_2$  at  $\alpha = 1$ ,  $\beta = 0.715$ ,  $I = 40\%$ ,  $U_n = 10$  cm/sec and 1 atm were determined. Raschig rings had a diameter of 14, 10, and 6 mm.  $\alpha$  is the coefficient of excess oxidizing agent,  $I$  the overall content of inert components, and  $\beta$  is the fraction of nitric oxide in the mixture. To eliminate explosion hazards for systems containing equilibrium amounts of liquid hydrocarbons, the vapor-gas mixture must be diluted at the entrance to the cooling chamber with nitrogen or waste gases, or the throttling and cooling processes must be adjusted such that the mixture remains nonexplosive. For systems containing

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ACCESSION NR: AP5010550

nonequilibrium amounts of liquid hydrocarbons, explosion hazard may be eliminated by controlling the initial composition of the mixture, by increasing its water vapor content, and by controlling its temperature. Calculations based on the data of D. H. Derbyshire (Symp. Chem. Process Hazards, London, 1960, p. 37) showed that for the oxidation of xylene at an overall pressure of 20 atm and 50 atm the mixture remains nonexplosive for 200-180C and 250-230C respectively. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 9 graphs, and 2 equations.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: WA, GC

NO REF SOV: 013

OTHER: 010

GPC  
Card 3/3

STRYZHEVSKIY, I.I. [Stryzhev's'kyi, I.I.]; KORDYSH, Ye.I. [Kordysh, Ye.I.];  
VORON'YA, L.Ya.; MOKHOVA, V.S.; SOBDYR', S.G. [Sobdyr', S.G.];  
SHLAMNOV, I.V.; ESTRIN, S.M.

Balloon filling with pyrolysis acetylene. Khim. prom. [Ukr] no.1:  
(MIRA 1214)  
69-71 Ja-Mr '65.

STRIZHEVSKIY, I.I., kand. khim. nauk

Increasing the safety in acetylene production. Svar. proizv.  
no.10;41-42 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy  
institut azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo  
sinteza.

L 10989-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RPL MM/JW/RM  
ACC NR: AP6000684

SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/65/038/009/2038/2043

AUTHOR: Begrov, V. V. i Strizhevskiy, I. I.

ORG: None

TITLE: Effect of the vapors of carbon tetrachloride and other halogen derivatives on the explosiveness of acetylene<sup>7</sup>

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 9, 1965, 2038-2043

TOPIC TAGS: acetylene, thermal decomposition, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, chloride, bromide

ABSTRACT: The article gives the results of experiments on the effect of the vapors of carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, methyl chloride, dichloroethane, ethyl bromide, and acetone on the limiting pressure for the explosive decomposition<sup>7</sup> of acetylene and acetylene-hydrogen mixtures. The explosion was initiated at the bottom of a bomb by the fusion of a Nichrome wire with a diameter of 0.15 mm and 10 mm long with a direct current of 127 volts. The explosion was recorded with Chromel-Kopel thermocouples and a PP potentiometer. The acetylene and hydrogen were supplied from cylinders. The content of air in the acetylene was from 0.5 to 1.5%. The acetylene was purified of acetone vapors by condensa-

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UDC: 662.215.2+547.312

L 10989-66

ACC NR: AP6000684

tion at -35° and absorption of the acetone on activated birch charcoal. Vapors of various halogen compounds were mixed with acetylene or an acetylene-hydrogen mixture directly in the bomb. Ignition was carried out after 30 minutes. The limiting pressure was determined as the average of the pressures at which explosive decomposition did or did not occur in the mixture. Experimental results are shown in a table. Under the experimental conditions, the limiting explosive pressure of pure acetylene was 1.3-1.4 atm. It was first established that vapors of carbon tetrachloride and chloroform lower the limiting pressure of the decomposition of acetylene. With a content of 8.8% of carbon tetrachloride vapor in a mixture of  $C_2H_2-CCl_4$ , the limiting explosive pressure of the mixture was  $0.87 \pm 0.05$  atm while, at the same content of  $CHCl_3$  vapors, the limiting explosive pressure of the  $C_2H_2-CHCl_3$  mixture was  $0.04 \pm 0.05$ %. Hydrogen chloride is contained in the condensation products of the explosive products of  $C_2H_2-CCl_4$ ,  $C_2H_2-CHCl_3$ , and  $C_2H_2-CH_2Cl_2$  mixtures. The specific effect of carbon tetrachloride and chloroform on the explosive decomposition of acetylene is probably due to the formation of the active  $CCl_3$  radical in the flame front. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 23 Jan 64/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 002

OPC  
Card 2/2

L 05389-67 DA(1)/EW(1)/SI(1) WJ/JW/JWD/MC/PM  
ACC NR: AP6029764 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0414/66/000/002/0105/0110

AUTHOR: Zakaznov, V. F. (Moscow); Rozlovskiy, A. I. (Moscow); Strizhevskiy, I. I.  
(Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of gas motion on quenching limits of flames in narrow channels

SOURCE: Fizika goreniya i vzryva, no. 2, 1966, 109-110

TOPIC TAGS: combustion, flame quenching, flame control, heat theory

ABSTRACT: The effect of motion on the quenching limits of flames in narrow channels was studied at 1 atmosphere pressure, in 34-212 cm/sec range of the normal flame velocity ( $u_n$ ), 0.37-10.0 mm range of the diameter of the flame quenching channels, and a wide range of thermal conductivity of the combustible mixtures. The object of the work was to examine the universality of the Ya. B. Zel'dovich gas combustion theory. Combustible mixture components  $\text{CH}_4$ ,  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8$ ,  $\text{H}_2$ ,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2$ , and  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4$  were used as air and oxygen served as oxidizing agents. It was found that the quenching limits, in all cases agreed well with those predicted by the Zel'dovich theory. Thus, it is concluded that the Zel'dovich theory is quite universal as it applies to the gas combustion in a stationary system as well as to combustion involving gas mixture motion in a narrow channel and internal turbulence in the gas mixture during the combustion process. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUR CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 24Dec65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 *100*

STRIZHEVSKIV, I.R.

Achievements and plans of workers in the "Pobeda truda" Plant.  
Stek. i ker. 20 no.12:34 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

STRIZhevskiy, I. V.

"Theory and Design of Detector-Type Voltmeters and Ammeters." Thesis for degree  
of Candidate Technical Sci. Sub 14 Jun 50, Moscow Mechanics Inst.

Summary 71, 4 Sep 52, Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering  
in Moscow in 1950. from Vechernaya Moskva. Jan-Dec. 1950.

STRIZHEVSKIY, I. V.

STRIZHEVSKIY, I.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TOMLYANOVICH, D.L., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Highly sensitive drain gauges for protection of underground installations from vagrant currents. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 28 no.4:29-32 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:6)  
(Electric currents, Vagrant)

STRIZHEVSKIY, I.V.

Category : USSR/General Problems - Method and Technique of Investigation

A-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957 No 2893

Author : Zaks, L.M., Strizhevskiy, I.V.

Title : Instruments for the Measurement of Stray Currents

Orig Pub : Izmerit. tekhnika, 1956, No 3, 45-49

Abstract : The specific requirements imposed on instruments for the determination of the potential difference between a structure and ground and between underground structures, as well as for the measurement of currents within a structure, are indicated. Technical data are given on voltmeters and millivoltmeters intended for this purpose, either those already developed or those that can be developed on the basis of the electric-measuring instruments produced by the Russian industry.

Card : 1/1

STRIZHEVSKIY, I.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TOMLYANOVICH, D.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

The importance of protecting underground metal pipes under minimal drainage flow. Gor.khoz.Mosk.30 no.2:23-25 F '56. (MLRA 9:6)

I.Akademiya komunal'nogo khozyaystva.  
(Pipelines) (Electrolytic corrosion)

STRIZHEVSKIY, Iosif Veniaminovich; TOMLYANOVICH, David Karlovich;  
MAGNICHKINA, V.P., redaktor; OTOCHEVA, M.A., redaktor izdatel'stva;  
KONYASHINA, A.D., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Stray currents and electrical methods of protection from corrosion;  
theory and calculation] Bluzhdaiushchie toki i elektricheskie metody  
zashchity ot korrozii; teoriia i raschet. Moskva, Izd-vo N-va  
kommun.khoz.RSFSR, 1957. 201 p.  
(MLRA 10:7)  
(Electrolytic corrosion) (Electric currents, Leakage)

14(5) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION Sov/1892  
Teoriya i praktika protivokorozionnyy sashchity po korrozii i sashchite metallov.  
GCh, Moscow, 1956

Teoriya i praktika protivokorozionnyy sashchity po korrozii i sashchite metallov.  
sovremennyye trudy sovetskikh nauchnykh (Theory and Application of  
Anti-corrosion Measures of Subterranean Installations: Trans-  
actions of the 1st All-Union Conference on Corrosion and  
Protection of Metals) Moscow, 1958. 273 p. Errata slip  
inserted. 3,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fisticheskoy  
tekhniki. Knizhnyy pobor'ye o korroziyey metallov.

Military Board: I.M. Terzhev, Candidate of Technical Sciences;  
A.P. Lomov, Candidate of Chemical Sciences; Yu.N. Khabayev;

Candidate of Chemical Sciences; T.V. Strikheva; Candidate  
of Technical Sciences; N.M. Tsvetkov, Professor, Doctor of  
Chemical Sciences; and P.V. Soshigov, Candidate of Chemical  
Sciences; Card 1/7

Author(s): Shepp, M. I. N.D. Tomashov, Professor, Doctor of  
Chemical Sciences; Dr. of Philological Sciences; A.D. Borkovskiy;  
Tech. Ed.: P.S. Ishchkin.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for chemists, engineers, and  
metallurgists concerned with the problem of metal corrosion  
in underground installations.

OVERVIEW: The book contains the papers read at the All-Union  
Conference of the Committee on the Control of Corrosion of  
the Academy of Sciences USSR, held in May, 1956. The  
following scientific and technical problems discussed at  
the conference received particular attention: 1) theory  
of metal corrosion underground (N.D. Tomashov and S.I.  
Razumov); 2) theory, calculation, and practical application  
of cathodic and anodic protection of underground installations  
(A.P. Lomov); 3) study of the anticorrosive properties  
and the improved qualities in manufacturing and applying  
protective coatings to subterranean metallic installations  
(Yu. N. Khabayev); 4) prevention of stray current corrosion (I.V.  
Soshigov); 5) prevention of stray current corrosion (I.V.  
Soshigov); 6) development of methods for determining  
the corrosive activity of soils (Yu. N. Khabayev);  
6.b. methods of soil tribo- and V.V. Krausovskiy); 6)  
examples of corrosion and protection of underground  
installations (G.G. Vedenikh and V.S. Artobolev); 6)  
Soil-Soil-Underground Pipelines

Card 2/7  
A.I. Goryainov, 5) development of methods for determining  
the corrosive activity of soils (Yu. N. Khabayev);  
6.b. methods of soil tribo- and V.V. Krausovskiy); 6)  
examples of corrosion and protection of underground  
installations (G.G. Vedenikh and V.S. Artobolev); 6)  
Soil-Soil-Underground Pipelines

7) distribution of potentials in the  
underground installation system in the  
soil (B.M. Lebedev); 8) currents in the rail  
systems of electrified railways and on analysis  
of methods used for identifying it;  
9) distribution of potentials in the  
underground installation system in the  
soil (B.M. Lebedev); 10) currents in the rail  
systems of electrified railways and on analysis  
of methods used for identifying it;

11) electrical protection of underground  
pipelines against stray currents (V.A. Prutka);  
12) electrical protection of the Moscow Under-  
ground Pipelines against currents by stray currents

13) electrical protection of the Moscow Under-  
ground Pipelines against currents by stray currents

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Pipelines Against Stray Currents 167  
Underground Pipelines Protection of the Moscow Under-  
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Card 4/7

STRIZHEVSKY, I.V.

AUTHOR: Tomlyanovich, D. K., Candidate of Technical Sciences 105-50-4-23/37

TITLE: The Odessa Conference on the Fighting of Corrosion Caused by Stray Currents (Konferentsiya v Odesse po bor'be s korroziyey ot bluzdayushchikh tokov)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1958, Nr 4, pp. 83-83 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In November 1957 a scientific technical conference for the fighting of corrosion in underground metal buildings caused by stray currents of the electrified line network took place. The conference was organized by the Odessa branch of the NTOEP, by the NTO of the Santechnika as well as by the Municipal Administration. 187 delegates from various towns of the Union, from tram and trolley-bus enterprises, subway, cable and underground pipe-laying enterprises, and development organizations took part.

I. V. Strizhevskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences, reported on the work carried out by the inter-administrational commission at the Gosstroy SSSR. D. K. Tomlyanovich, Candidate of Techn. Sciences, gave a survey on the "Present Stage of the Problems Concerning the Pro-

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The Odessa Conference on the Fighting of Corrosion  
Caused by Stray Currents

105-58-4-23/37

tention on Underground Buildings Against Corrosion  
Caused by Stray Tram Currents." D. A. Yastrzhembskiy,  
Engineer, spoke on the "Effectivity of Carrying out  
Existing Protective Regulations for Decreasing the Po-  
wer of Stray Currents by the Means of Tram Lines" and  
on "Special Regulation Characteristics of Booster Aggre-  
gates as Means for Balancing the Feeding Point Potentials  
in Tram Systems." Docent Ye. V. Chebotarev, Candidate  
of Techn. Sciences lectured on "Automatic Control of  
Feeding Point Potentials by Means of Selenium Rectifiers  
and Saturation . ." D. B. Lomazov, Candidate of Techn.  
Sciences, lectured on the "Analysis of Methods for the  
Protection of Underground Metal Buildings Against Corro-  
sion." A. A. Kulikov, Engineer, spoke on the "Increase  
of the Transition Resistance in Tramlines as Means of  
Fighting Stray Currents." V. P. Istratov, Engineer, re-  
ported on the "Measures Taken at the Moscow Tramlines  
for Fighting Stray Currents." V. V. Vorms, Engineer, and  
G. A. Poroshenkov, Engineer, characterized the organiza-  
tional and technical side of the measures taken in Lenin-

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The Odessa Conference on the Fighting of Corrosion  
Caused by Stray Currents

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grad for the decrease of the danger of corrosion in underground buildings at the sources of stray currents. D. Ya. Gurevich, Engineer, described the electronic integrator used for measuring the potentials in corrosion investigations in Leningrad. A. A. Kononenko, Engineer, and S. A. Kishlalvants, Engineer, both representatives of the town of Kiyev, and V. P. Odyn', Engineer, representative of the town of Riga, reported on the experience in fighting the corrosion caused by stray currents in power and telephone cables.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Corrosion-Conference

Card 3/3

GORELIK, Mariam Borisovna, inzh.; IOFFE, Ernest Isaakovich, inzh.;  
SURIS, Mordko Ar'yevich; STRIZHEVSKIY, I.V., kand.tekhn.nauk,  
red.; AVRUSHCHENKO, R.A., red.izd-va; SALAZKOV, N.P., tekhn.red.

[Protection of the gas network from eddy currents; experience  
of operating and planning organizations in Moscow] Zashchita  
gazovykh setei ot bluzhdaiushchikh tokov; opyt ekspluatatsionnykh  
i proektnykh organizatsii Moskvy. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz.  
RSFSR, 1959. 140 p. (MIRA 13:2)  
(Electric currents, Eddy) (Gas pipes--Corrosion)

KORNDORF, Sergey Ferdinandovich; FREMKE, A.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; STRIZHEVSKIY, I.V., red.; AKIMOVA, A.G., red.izd-vs; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn.red.

[Principles of electric measurement, electronic engineering and electronic automatic control in instrument manufacture] Osnovy elektroizmerenii, elektronnoi tekhniki i elektroavtomatiki v priborostroenii. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostr. lit-ry, 1959. 462 p.

(Electric measurements) (Automatic control) (MIRA 12:10)

O(2)

AUTHOR:

Strizhevskiy, I. V., Candidate of Technical Sciences SOV/105-59-3-20/27

TITLE:

New Specifications for the Protection of Underground Metal Structures Against Corrosion (Novyye pravila zashchity podzemnykh metallicheskikh sooruzheniy ot korrozii)

PERIODICAL:

Elektrichestvo, 1959, Nr 3, pp 87 - 90 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po delam stroitel'stva (State Committee at the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Building Affairs) indorsed the specifications for the protection of underground metal structures against corrosion. These specifications have been worked out by the collaboration of the following authoritics: Akademiya kommunal'nogo khozyaystva im. Pamfilova (Academy for Municipal Economy imeni Pamfilov), Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po stroitel'stvu magistral'nykh truboprovodov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Construction of Trunk Pipelines), Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut svyazi (Central Scientific Research Institute of Telecommunications), Vsesoyuznyy nauchno- issledovatel'skiy institut zhelezno-dorozhnogo transporta (All-Union Scientific Research Institute

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New Specifications for the Protection of Underground  
Metal Structures Against Corrosion

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of Railroad Transportation). They have been examined by the Mezhduvevodstvennaya komissiya (Interdepartmental Commission). The new specifications came into force on January 1, 1959. In the compilation of the specifications the results of the scientific research work of the above institutions and of the authorities listed below were taken into account: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry AS USSR), Institut energetiki Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR (Institute of Power Engineering AS Gruzinskaya SSR), Azerbaydzhanskiy industrial'nyy institut im. Azizbekova (Azerbaydzhani Institute of Industry imeni Azizbekov), Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (Moscow Institute of Power Engineering). Besides, there was used information provided by the working and planning organizations of the Mosgorispolkom. The draft of the specifications was discussed at the Scientific and Technical Conference on Suppression of Corrosion by Vagrant Currents in Railroad Transportation held in Odessa in November 1957 and at the All-Union Scientific and Technical Conference on Corrosion and Metal Protection (Moscow, May 1958). The new specifications differ

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fundamentally from the earlier issue (dating from October, 1940). Contrary to those, this new specification also deals with problems of soil corrosion protection. Heavy rails must be installed on electrified railway lines in order to reduce the vagrant currents. An increase of the contact resistance in the rail circuits is achieved by the use of ballast and by providing for a 30 mm wide gap between the rail toe and the ballast. The new specifications generally permit a connection of the towers with the rails only across spark gaps. The sparkover voltage of these gaps must not exceed 800 v. According to the old specifications the average voltage drop between any point on the line should not exceed 3 v per km. This standard was invalidated as for technical and economic reasons. The new specifications give rules concerning the distance between the line sub-stations: for single lines-35 km, for double lines-25 km, for electrified lines within municipal built-up area -15 km. A unified standard is established for the maximum voltage drop within any supply section of a sheet car system. By this standard

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New Specifications for the Protection of Underground  
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vagrant currents are considerably reduced. The standard itself varies according to either the type of road bed or to the number of months of the year with a mean temperature exceeding -5°C. The investigations carried out in recent years of the corrosion steel structures and of lead sheathing in the earth showed that the corrosion resistivity of steel and lead differs under otherwise equal conditions. It is therefore not possible to develop a general method of estimating the corrosive aggressiveness of the surroundings against steel and lead structures. The investigations showed that the corrosive aggressiveness against lead is not determined by the specific resistance of the soil or of water, but by the amount of organic nitrogen compounds contained in the soil, by the pH-value and by the water hardness. The method given in the specifications of estimating the corrosive aggressiveness of soil types and natural waters against lead provides apart from chemical data also general information on soil classification with respect to low, medium and high corrosion activity. The new specifications do not restrict soil investigations to the methods recommended, but permit the use

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New Specifications for the Protection of Underground  
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of a number of other methods such as the method of polarization curves and the sample loss-of-weight method. The new specifications include standards for the estimation of the corrosion hazard by vagrant currents. Independently of the aggressiveness of the soil they require a protection of all steel pipelines in the anodic zones and in those where the polarity changes. Furthermore armored cables in little aggressive and in aggressive soils, and all cables with bare lead sheathing are to be protected. Protection is also demanded for the sections of the cathode zones along cables and pipelines, where the absolute values of the negative potentials exceed the stipulated standards of the maximum admissible protective potentials. As in town areas an examination of the corrosive state of underground structures is very difficult, the specifications as a rule require a reinforced anti-corrosion coating for metal structures in town areas. For the first time in the world the quantities of the maximum and minimum admissible polarization (cathode) potentials at underground steel- and lead structures have been introduced. By this means the detrimental influence of the electrical

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New Specifications for the Protection of Underground  
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protection upon adjacent metal structures, which have no protection has been brought under control. An important feature of the new specifications is the requirement of a continuous application of the cathode polarization applied to underground metal structures, and the prohibition of the application of cathode polarization to cables with lead sheathing, which have been laid into salt-containing soil or into salt water tanks. The new standards specify the distance to be kept between the cable track and roads and railroad lines. By this measure the occurrence of inter-crystalline corrosion in lead sheathings, which is caused by vibration is prevented. Regulations are set up concerning the establishment of control points along the tracks of underground metal structures.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya kommunal'nogo khozyaystva im. Pamfilova (Academy of Municipal Economy imeni Pamfilov)

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1 R 12 118 v 15 K (y, +, +).

18(7)16(7) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOU/2246

Zashchita podzemnykh metallicheskikh sooruzhenii ot korrozii!  
spravochnik. [Protection of Underground Metal Structures From  
Corrosion. Manual] Moscow, Izd.-vo N.-A. komun. nogo khoz.  
NSPZh, 1959. 743 p. Errata slip inserted. 6,000 copies printed.

Ed.: M.I. Bykovski, Ed. of Publishing House: V.O. Akatova: Tech.  
Ed.: Ye. S. Petrovskaya.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended as a manual on  
corrosion protection of underground metal structures.

COVERAGE: The book is divided into four parts. The first part  
gives information on the characteristics of underground metal  
structures and sources of stray currents. The second part deals  
with the theory of soil corrosion of metals and the theory of  
corrosion of metals by stray currents. The third part deals with  
the problem of combating leakage from sources of stray current,  
methods and devices for investigating corrosion and the funda-  
mentals of planning corrosion prevention. The fourth part ex-  
plains measures for preventing corrosion of underground metal  
structures and gives the basic operating principles of equipment  
involved. No personalities are mentioned. References follow  
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STRIZHEVSKIY, I.V.; TARNIZHEVSKIY, M.V.

Taking measures to limit leakage currents from the rails of main railroads. Sbor.nauch.rab.AKKH no. 4. Zashch.podzem.soor.ot kor no.2:36-44 '60. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Electric railroads) (Electrolytic corrosion)

OGANEZOVA, I.S.; STRIZHEVSKIY, I.V.; TARNIZHEVSKIY

Effect of strengthened protection against stray currents on leakage  
currents from rails. Sbor.nauch.rab.AKKH no. 4. Zashch.podzem.soor.ot  
kor no.2:45-55 '60. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Electric railroads) (Electrolytic corrosion)

BUZETTI, D K.; STRIZHEVSKY, I.V.

Electron-tube voltmeter. Sbor. nauch. rab. AKEH no.2:81-85  
'60. (MIRA 15:5)  
(Electron-tube voltmeter)

OGANEZOVA, I.S.; STRIZHEVSKIY, I.V.; TARNIZHEVSKIY, M.V.

Determining the rate of leakage according to the potentials of an  
average day of a rail network. Sbor.nauch.rab.AKKH no. 4. Zashch.podzem.-  
soor.ot kor no.2:85-88 '60. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Electric railroads) (Electric currents, Leakage)

S/194/61/000/012/051/097  
D256/D303

AUTHOR: Sokolov, L. A. and Strishevskiy, I. V.

TITLE: Instruments for tracing underground pipelines and cables

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 12, 1961, 34, abstract 12V298 (Sb. naychn. rabot. Akad. kommun. kh-va, 1960, no. 2, 88-93)

TEXT: Tracing underground metallic lines is usually performed using inductive methods: HF current is sent in the direction of the search and the resulting electromagnetic field is detected on the surface by the operator using an induction coil followed by an amplifier and headphones. The size and weight of the portable unit can be considerably reduced by employing modern miniature components. The required technical specification of modern search instruments are given together with a description of an instrument developed at the K. D. Panfilov Academy of Communal Economy, Corrosion Laboratory. There are 2 figures and 8 references. Abstractor's note: Complete translation.

Card 1/1

STRIZHEVSKIY, I .V., TARNIZHEVSKIY, M.V.

Calculating leakage currents from the subway system. Sbor.nauch.rab.-  
AKKH no. 4. Zashch.podzem.soor.ot kor no.2:89-101 '60. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Electric currents, Leakage) (Subway)

BADALOVA, E.I.; GARBER, M.I.; STRIZHEVSKIY, I.V.

Anticorrosive bitumen insulation with a strengthening envelope  
made of a fiber glass material. Sbor. nauch. rab. AKKH no. 2:94-<sup>c7</sup>  
'60. (MIRA 15:5)

(Pipelines)

KULIKOV, A.A.; STRIZHEVSKIY, I.V.

Use of electrical simulation methods for designing municipal  
electrified transportation systems. Sbor. nauch. rab. AKIM  
no.2:96-126 (60.)  
(MIRA 15:5)

(Streetcars)  
(Street railways)

STRIZHEVSKIY, I.V.; IOFFE, E.I.

Study of the effect of the frequency and density of vagrant currents  
on the corrosion of steel in acid and neutral electrolytes. Sbor.-  
nauch.rab.AKKh no. 4. Zashch.podzem.socr.ot kor no.2:108-125 '60.

(MIRA 15:7)

(Pipe, Steel—Corrosion)

(Electric currents, Leakage)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

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Autumn. Zem. i vsel. 1 no. 5:88-89 S-0 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6207

Shmidt, L. M., Candidate of Technical Sciences, M. F. Strizhevskiy, Engineer, Ya. I. Linetskiy, Engineer, A. P. Obukhova, Engineer, and M. G. Gutina, Engineer

Proizvodstvo teplo-zvukoizolyatsionnykh materialov; sostoyaniye i perspektivy razvitiya (Manufacture of Heat- and Sound-Insulating Materials; Present State and Perspectives in Development) Moscow, Gosstroyizdat, 1962. 145 p. Errata slip inserted. 6500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut novykh stroitel'nykh materialov, and Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'noy fiziki i ogranichayushchikh konstruktsiy.

Ed. of Publishing House: M. A. Guzman; Tech. Ed.: N. K. Borovnev.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for builders and workers in the building materials industry.

Card 1/3

Manufacture of Heat- and (Cont.)

SOV/6207

COVERAGE: The book deals with the manufacture of heat- and sound-insulating materials. Insulating materials of mineral wool, fiber glass, wood and fiber slabs, cement fibrolite, porous materials, perlite, vermiculite, and foam glass are classified, and their physical and mechanical properties are described. The manufacture and use of these materials are discussed. The locations of Soviet manufacturing plants are given, and typical projects are described in detail. No personalities are mentioned. There are 29 references, all Soviet.

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

SUBJECT: Civil Engineering

Card 3/3

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2-12-63

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Mikhail Petrovich, tekhnik; YEFIMENKO, Yuriy Ivanovich,  
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